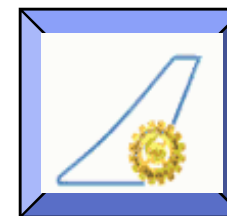




# **Solution combustion synthesis: From powders to coatings**



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**CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories**  
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***Commemoration of 25 years of SCS  
@IPC, IISc, 12<sup>th</sup> July 2013***

# Outline

- **My work @ IPC**

- **Mixture of fuels approach**

- **Powders to coatings**

  - Wear & corrosion resistant electrodeposited MMCs*

  - Solid oxide fuel cells*

  - Thermal barrier coatings (TBCs)*

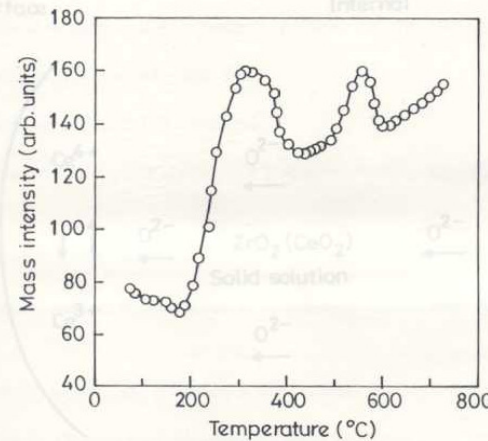
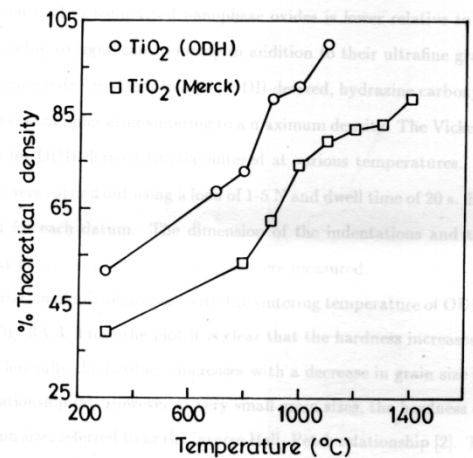
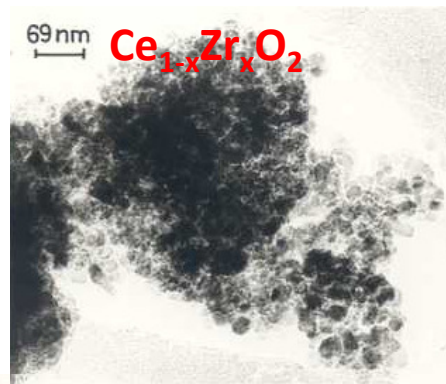
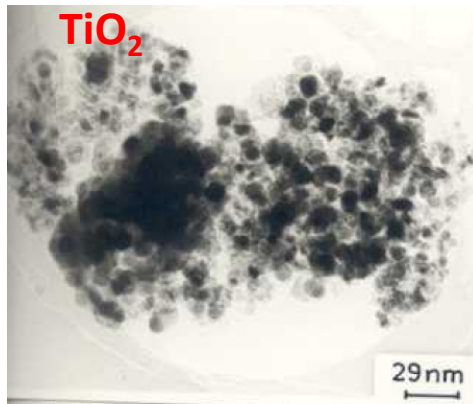
  - Solar selective coatings*

  - Corrosion resistant sol-gel coatings*

- **Concluding remarks**

# Work @ IPC (1994-1997)

- I Part – Nanosize  $\text{TiO}_2$ , Ceria-zirconia, ferrites



Particle shape, size and hysteresis properties of  $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$  obtained by different routes

Sample	Particle shape (nm)	Particle size ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$M_s$ (emu/g)	$M_r$ (emu/g)	$H_c$ (Oe)
Ceramic	platelet	1-4	78.2	39.4	2178
Nitrates decomposition	platelet	0.15-0.6	70.2	34.3	4320
Liquid mix technique	spherical	0.1-0.15	74.9	36.2	5550
Pyrolysis citrate	spherical	0.03-0.05	73	35.5	5340
Pyrolysis nitrate	spherical	0.03-0.04	70.7	34.5	4867
Combustion	spherical	0.03-0.04	84	41.3	4697

*Journal of Materials Synthesis and Processing 1996, 4, 175-180, citations 56*

*Nanostructured materials 1998, 10 (6), 955-964, citations 84*

## II-Part – Solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC)

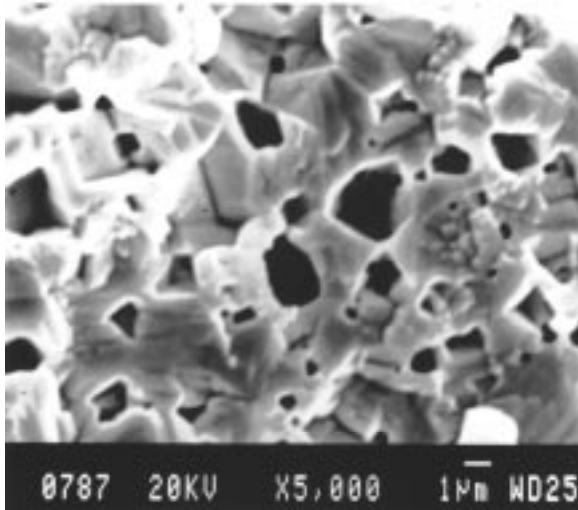
### Properties of SCS derived SOFC

SOFC Components	Conductivity at 1173 K (S/cm)	Thermal Expansion Co-efficient at 1173 ( $\times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ )
<b>Cathode:</b> La <sub>0.84</sub> Sr <sub>0.16</sub> MnO <sub>3</sub>	202	12.63
La <sub>0.84</sub> Ba <sub>0.16</sub> MnO <sub>3</sub>	156	10.91
Pr <sub>0.75</sub> Sr <sub>0.25</sub> MnO <sub>3</sub>	114	10.20
Nd <sub>0.75</sub> Sr <sub>0.25</sub> MnO <sub>3</sub>	140	10.70
<b>Anode:</b> 30 Vol% Ni/YSZ	40	11.60
<b>Electrolyte:</b> 8mol% YSZ	0.11	10.70
<b>Interconnect</b> La <sub>0.8</sub> Ca <sub>0.2</sub> Cr <sub>0.9</sub> Co <sub>0.1</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	23	11.65

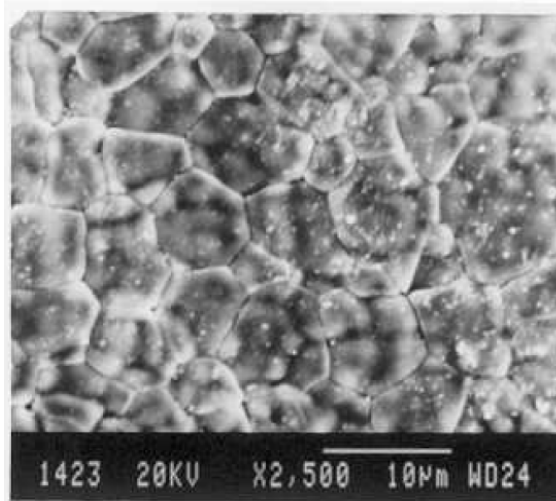


# Microstructures of SCS SOFC powders

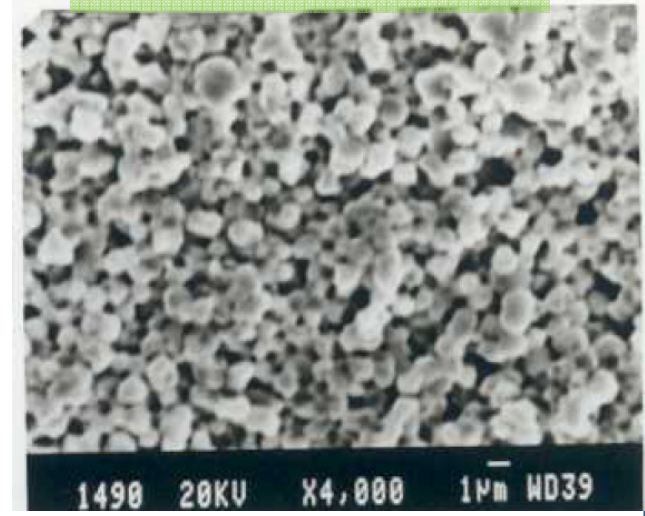
CATHODE-LSM



ELECTROLYTE-YSZ



Anode- NiO-YSZ



INTERCONNECT-Doped LCR



J. Mater. Chem., 1997, 7(12), 2499–2503, citations-29

*S.T. Aruna et al. / Solid State Ionics 120 (1999) 275 –280, 34*

***S.T. Aruna et al. / Solid State Ionics 111 (1998) 45-51, Citations:125***

# *From powders to Coatings*

## *(2001-to date @ NAL)*

*Fruits of My Continued interaction with Prof. Patil*

### Combustion synthesis: an update

KC Patil, ST Aruna, T Mimani

Current Opinion in Solid State and Materials Science 6 (6), (2002) 507-512 [390](#)

### Chemistry of nanocrystalline oxide materials-Combustion synthesis, properties and applications

KC Patil, MS Hegde, T Rattan, ST Aruna

World Scientific, 2008, [132](#)

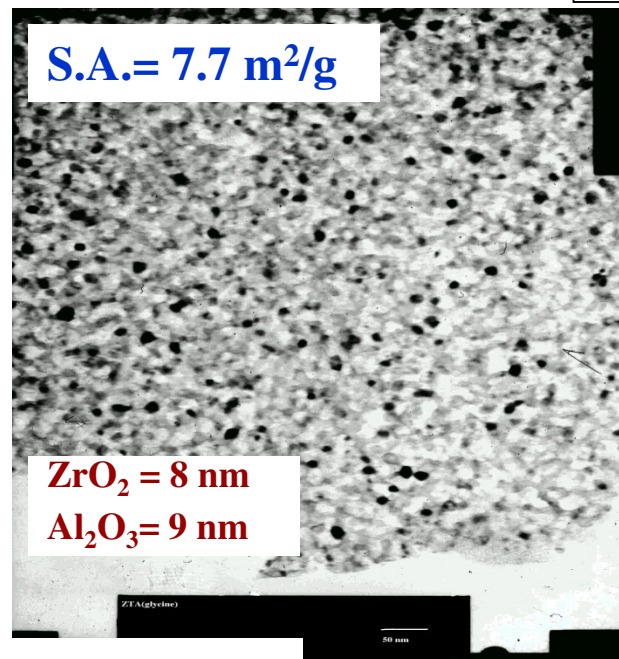
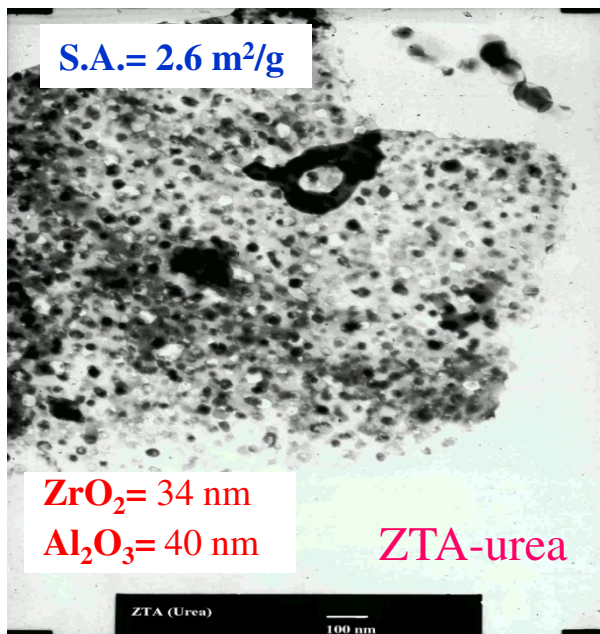
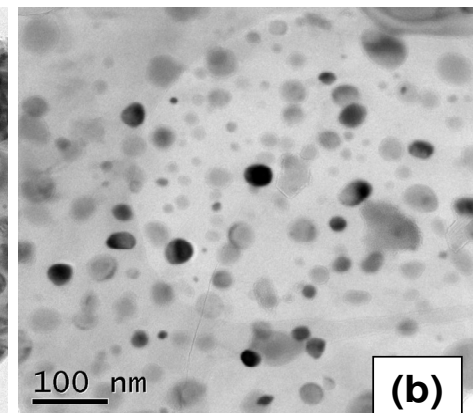
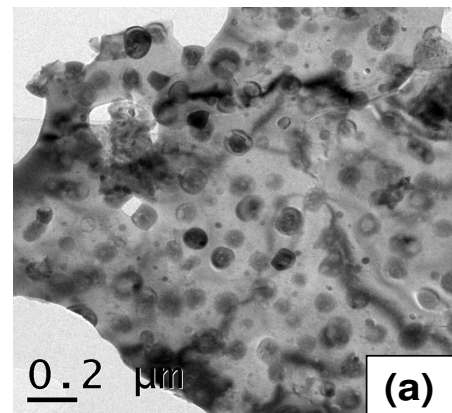
### Combustion synthesis and nanomaterials

ST Aruna, AS Mukasyan

Current Opinion in Solid State and Materials Science 12 (3), 2008, 44-50 [159](#)

# Mixture of fuels approach

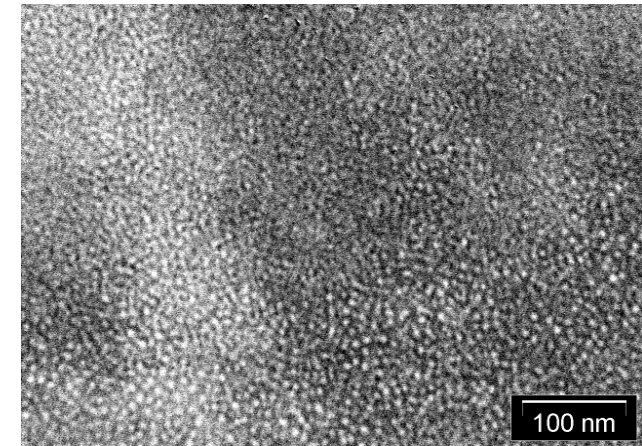
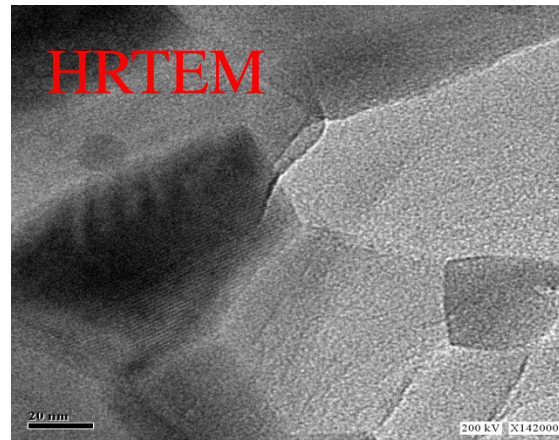
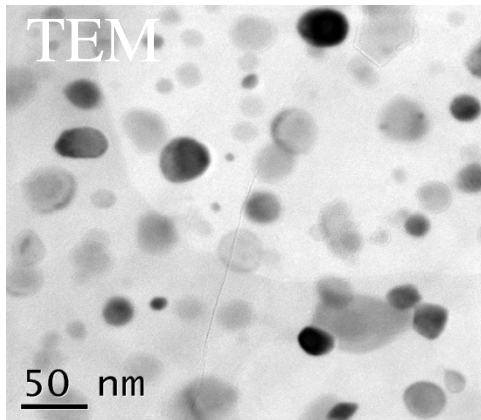
- *Smaller particle size*
- *Higher surface area*
- *Lower sintering temperature*
- *Lower agglomeration*



ZTA-urea+glycine+AA



# Preparation of nanopowders



➤ Preparation of nanosize oxide powders – e.g. YSZ, PSZ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , ZTA, YZA,  $\text{CeO}_2$ , YDC

Novel Methodology

**“Mixture of fuels approach”**

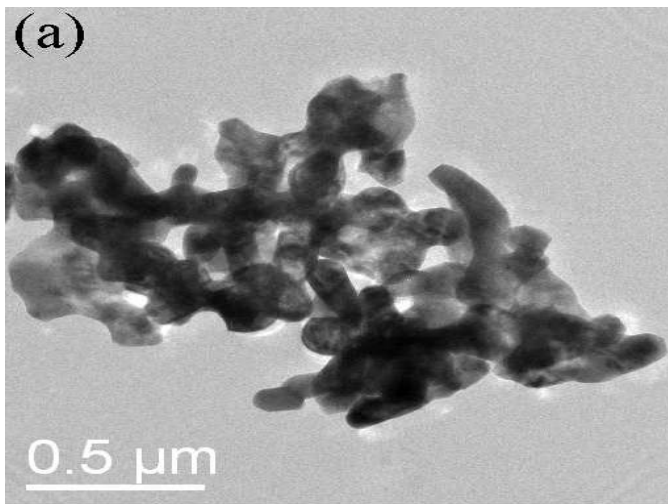
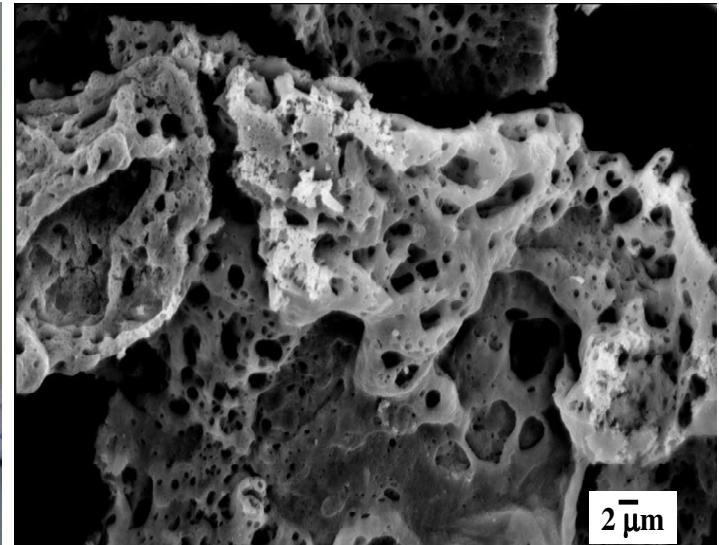
S.T. Aruna, et al. Mater. Res. Bull  
39 (2004) 157-167. (No. of times cited:83)

- *decreased crystallite size*
- *synthesis of oxides with low oxidation state*
- *decreasing sintering temperature*

# *Stabilization of lower oxidation state of Ce in $\text{CeAlO}_3$*

## $\text{CeAlO}_3$

- Oxide with lower oxidation state and an important catalyst
- Synthesized at 1350-1500°C in a reducing atmosphere using  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$  flux



### Magnetic Property

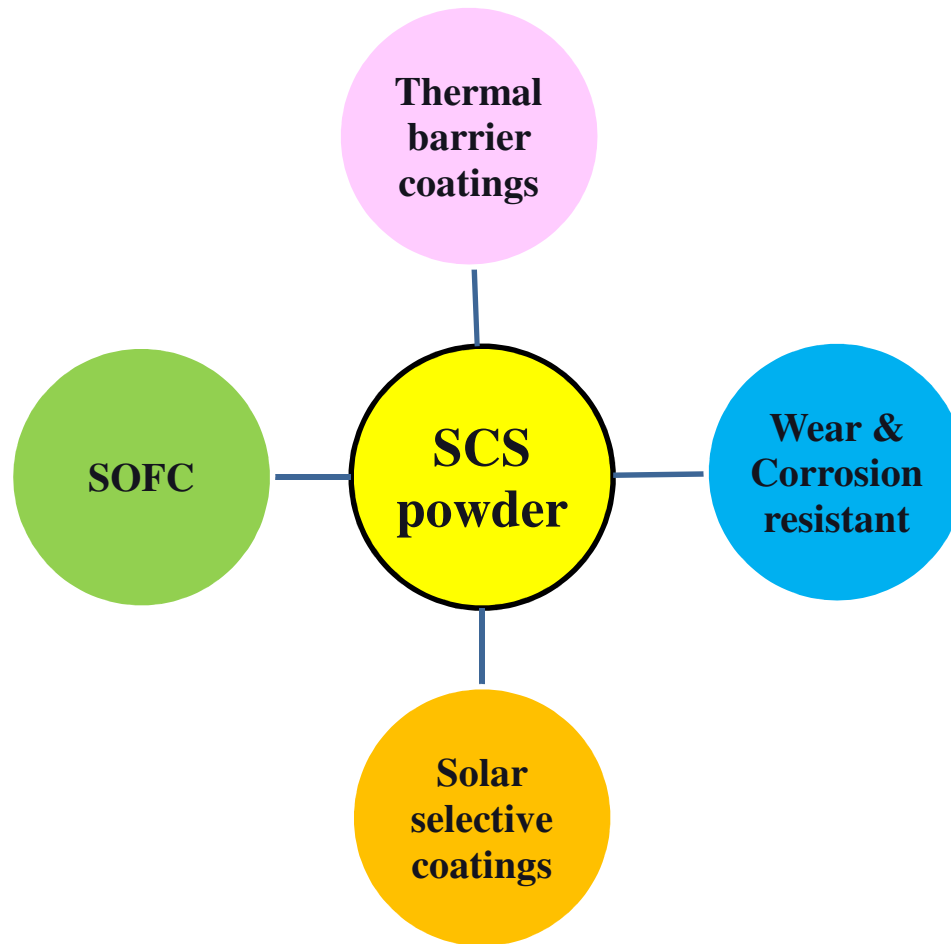
Paramagnetic (100K-300K)

Fits Curie-Weiss model ( $\theta_p = 40\text{K}$ )

$\mu_{\text{eff}} = 2.2$  ( $\text{Ce}^{3+}$ )

*•The magnetic properties are similar to that of single crystals indicating high quality of combustion synthesized  $\text{CeAlO}_3$*

# Applications of solution combustion synthesized powders





# Electrodeposited Composite Coatings

- When designing machine components, engineers often combine a basis metal with a surface coating to achieve the quality, economy, and reliability desired in their product
- Of the numerous surface treatments available, industrial hard chromium continues to be one of the most popular coatings
- Various engineering applications - machine construction and aero-engines
- Automobile industry uses electroplated Ni/SiC for wear protection of cylinder linings and piston rings.
- Lubricant coatings for mechanical & process industries for valves, trajectory molds or sliding contacts
- For corrosion protection of steel in automobile industry
- Composite coatings are produced by direct entrapment of solid particles during the build-up of the metal matrix
- The properties of the coatings are governed by the type and size of the particle, its content in the coating and the mode of distribution

# Applications of electrocomposites

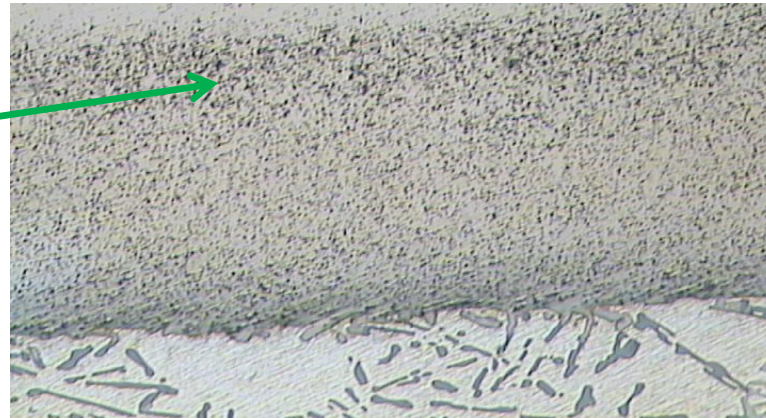
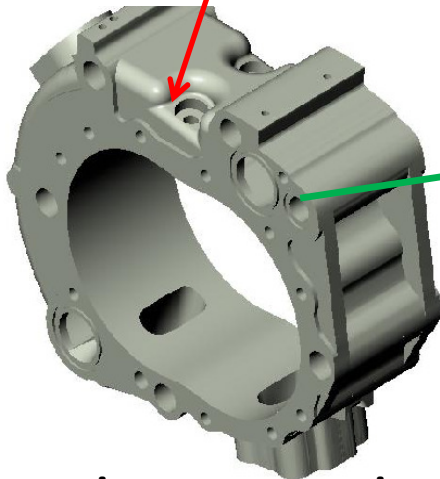
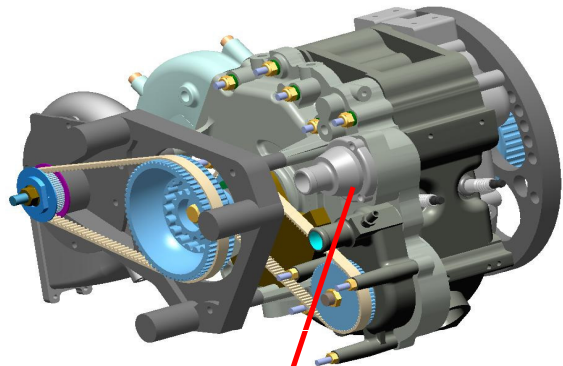


**A version of TriCom, a cobalt phosphorus electro-composite coating, has been incorporated into several components for the F-35 Lightning II JSF aircraft.**

\*Airbus, Boeing, and Department of Defense

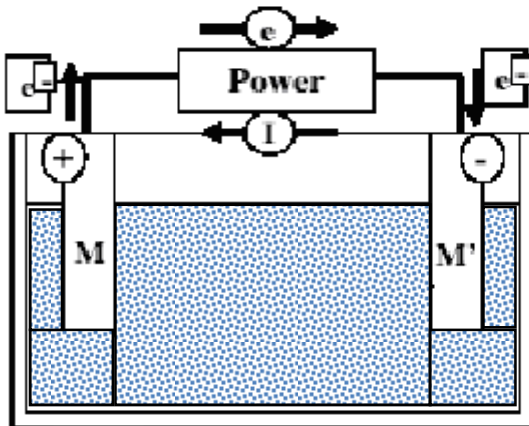
# Electrodeposited composite

**Wear Resistant Ni+SiC coatings on the contacting faces of the trochoid housing of the Wankel Engine (UAV-NISHANT)**

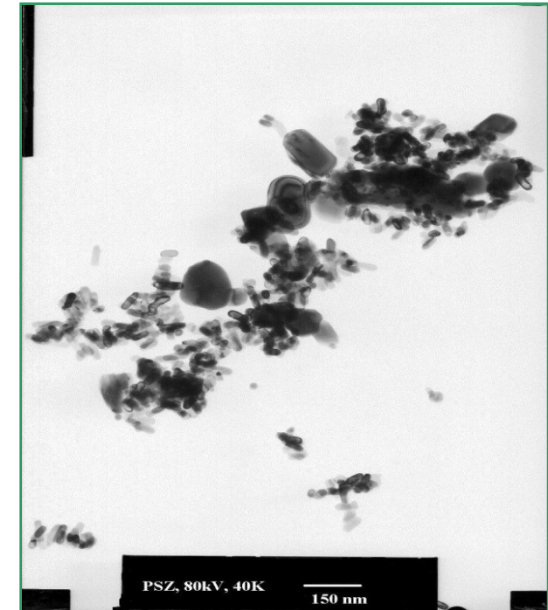


**Wear resistant composite coatings for rotary and reciprocating engines in light weight aircrafts, UAVs, micro UAV, automobiles etc.**

# Electrodeposition



- 50 g/L Ni (300 g/L Nickel sulfamate)
- 10g/l nickel chloride
- 30 g/l boric acid
- 0.2 g/L 10% sodium lauryl sulphate
- Temperature: RT
- PH:4
- Substrate:brass (2.5 cm×3.75 cm)
- Current density: 0.23 A/dm<sup>2</sup> for 20 h, 0.77 A/dm<sup>2</sup> for 6 h, 1.55 A/dm<sup>2</sup> for 3 h and 3.1 A/dm<sup>2</sup> for 1.5 h



Particles studied: PSZ, YSZ, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, ZTA, AZY, CeO<sub>2</sub>, YDC, etc

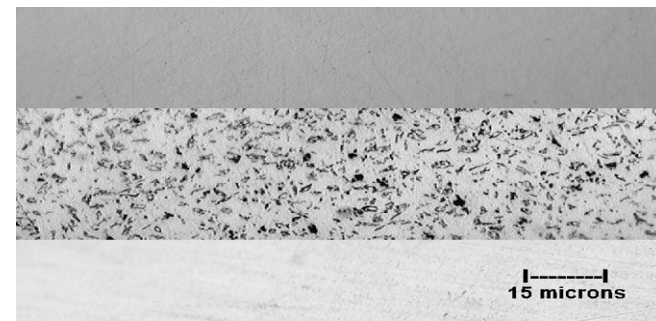
## Advantages

- *The required oxide powders are synthesized in-house.*
- *Readily available chemicals are used.*
- *The process is simple and fast and does not require high temperature calcination.*
- *The process has been scaled up to prepare 150 g/batch.*

## Vickers Hardness

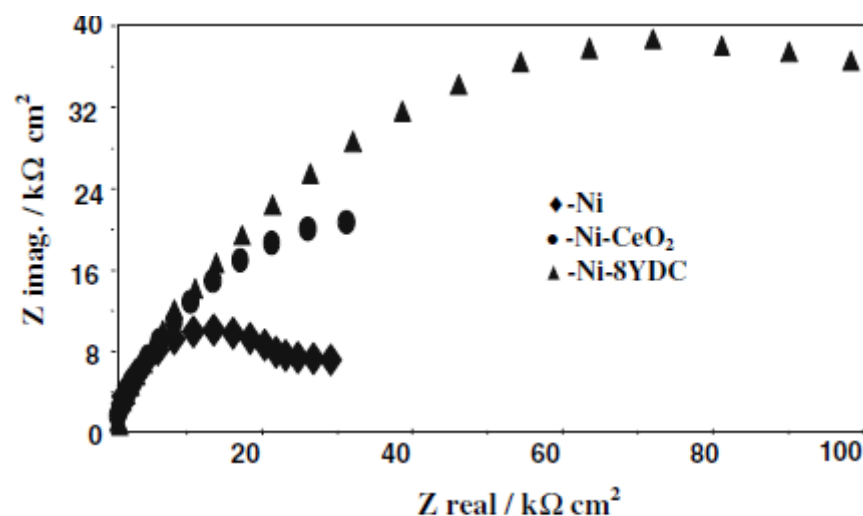
Ni/YSZ (10 nm) = 563-618

Ni/PSZ (30 nm) = 410-430

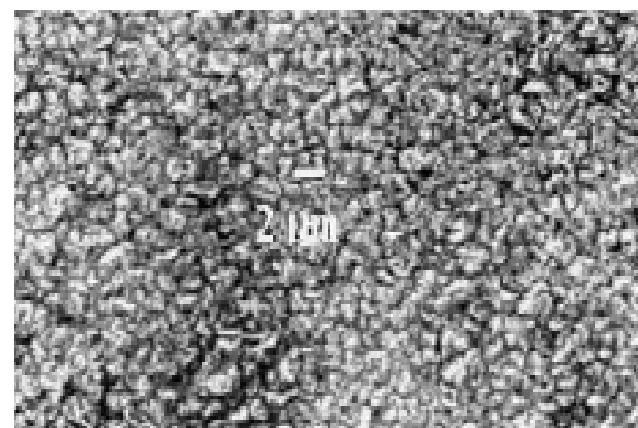


*Scripta Materialia 48 (2003) 507–512 citations 31*

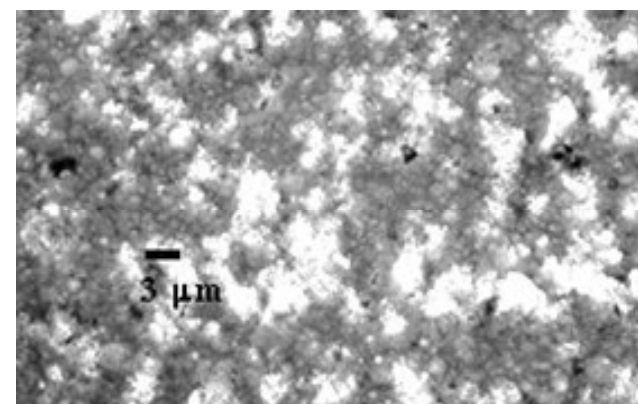
# Ni-Ceria & Ni-YDC



Ni



Ni-YDC

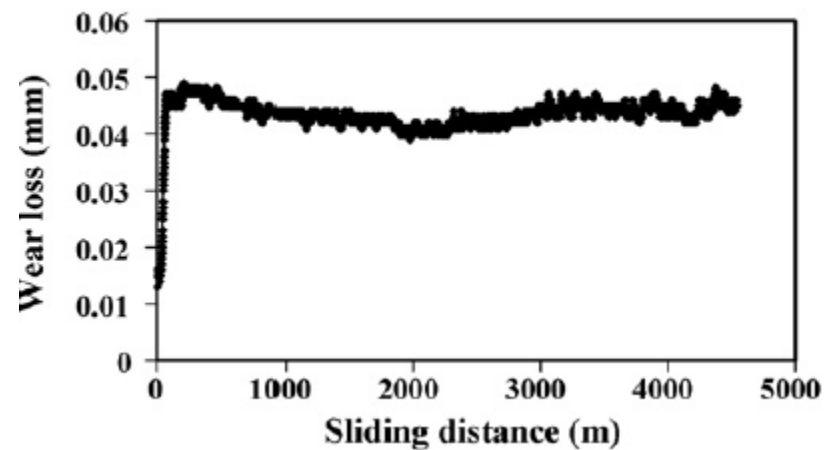
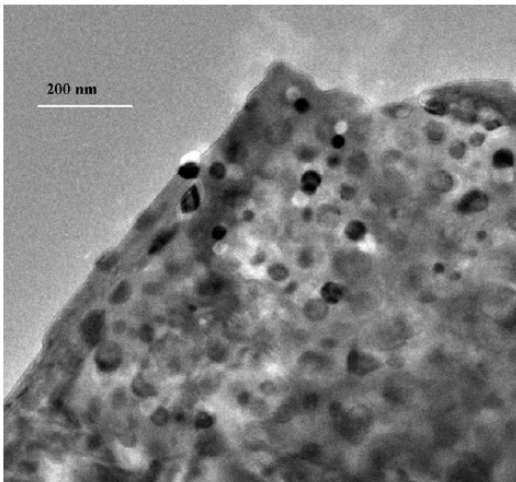


Sample	$i_{corr}$ ( $\mu A\ cm^{-2}$ )	$E_{corr}$ (V)	$b_c$ (V dec <sup>-1</sup> )	$b_a$ (V dec <sup>-1</sup> )	$R_p$ ( $\Omega\ cm^2$ )
Ni	0.61	-0.298	0.078	0.130	35,940
Ni-CeO <sub>2</sub>	0.26	-0.285	0.068	0.107	60,340
Ni-8YDC	0.16	-0.284	0.108	0.079	1,18,000

- Surface Coatings and technology, 200 (2006) 6871-6880 ((No. of times cited:65)
- Journal of Applied Electrochemistry, 37 (2007) 991-1000 (No. of times cited:9)

# Ni-ZTA and Ni-YZA

Sample	Knoops hardness (50 gf)	Total loss of height ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Wear volume ( $\text{mm}^3$ )	Coefficient of friction	$I_{\text{corr}}$ ( $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ )
Ni	389	18	$4.57 \times 10^{-3}$	0.517	0.6759
Ni-ZTA	549	9	$1.11 \times 10^{-3}$	0.606	0.8634
Ni-YZA	546	7	$0.7 \times 10^{-3}$	0.457	0.3782



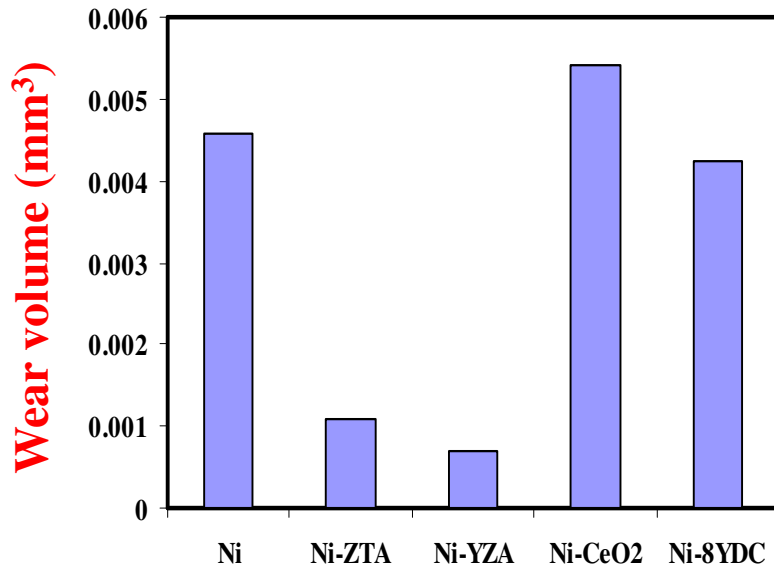
Journal of Alloys and Compounds 468 (2009) 546–552 (No. of times cited:37)

Indian patent no. IN254523 Granted date: 12/11/2012,

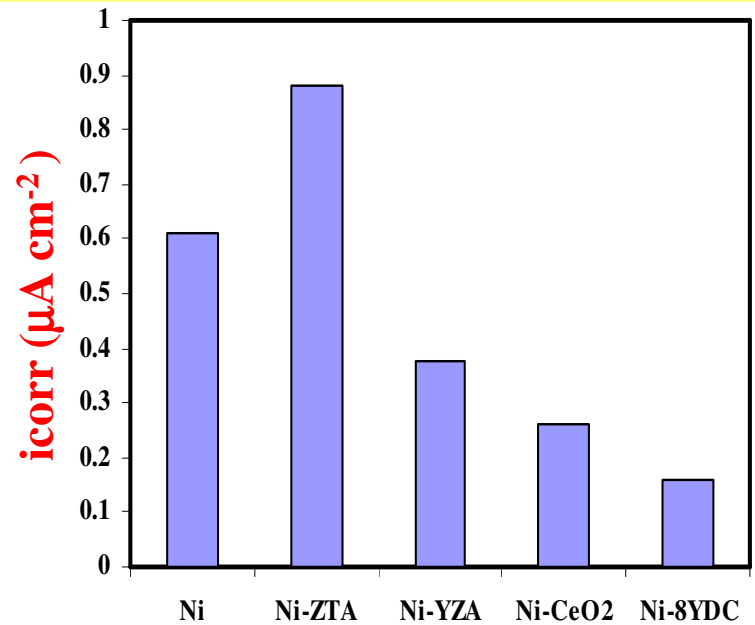
ST Aruna, et al Surface engineering 21 (3), 209-214, citations:15



## Comparison of wear & corrosion resistance properties of Ni composites



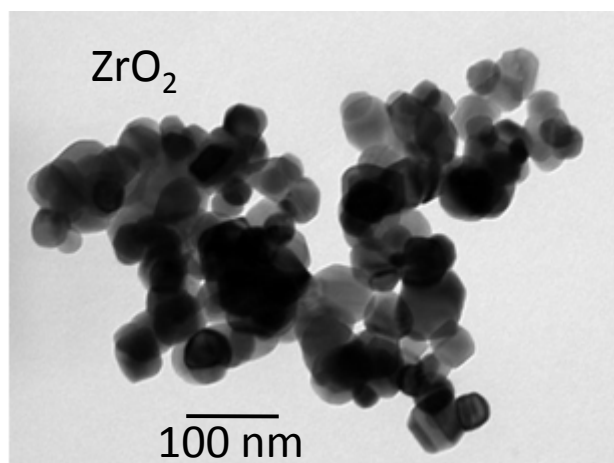
**Wear resistance**



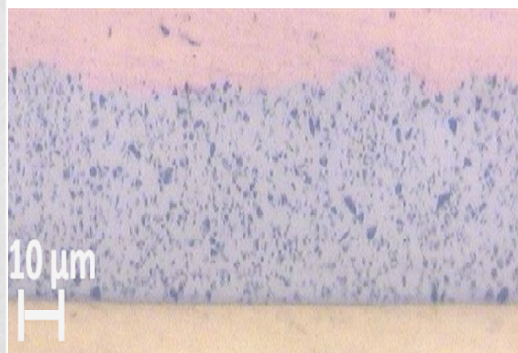
**Corrosion resistance**

- Wherever engineering components undergo wear and corrosion problems, Ni-YZA may be used
- Ni-YZA is also cost-effective

# Multifunctional properties of electrodeposited Ni-composite coatings



**Ni-ZrO<sub>2</sub>**



## Corrosion resistance

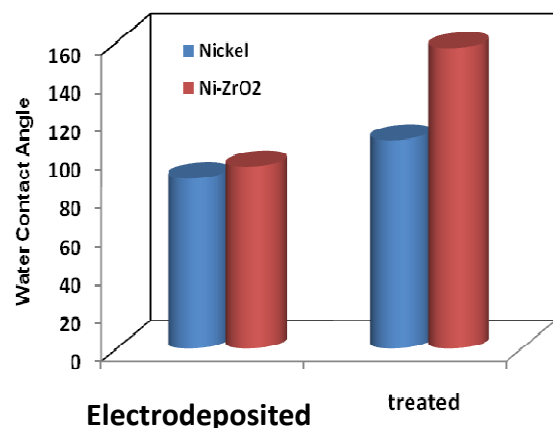
- **5 times improvement over Ni**

( $I_{\text{corr}}$  -0.16 vs. 0.85  $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ )

- **2400 hours salt spray test**

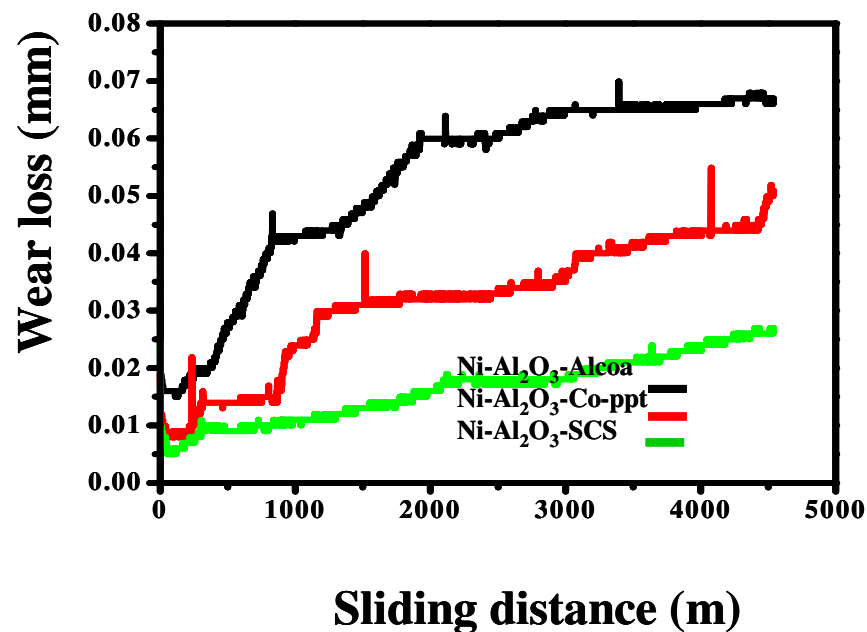
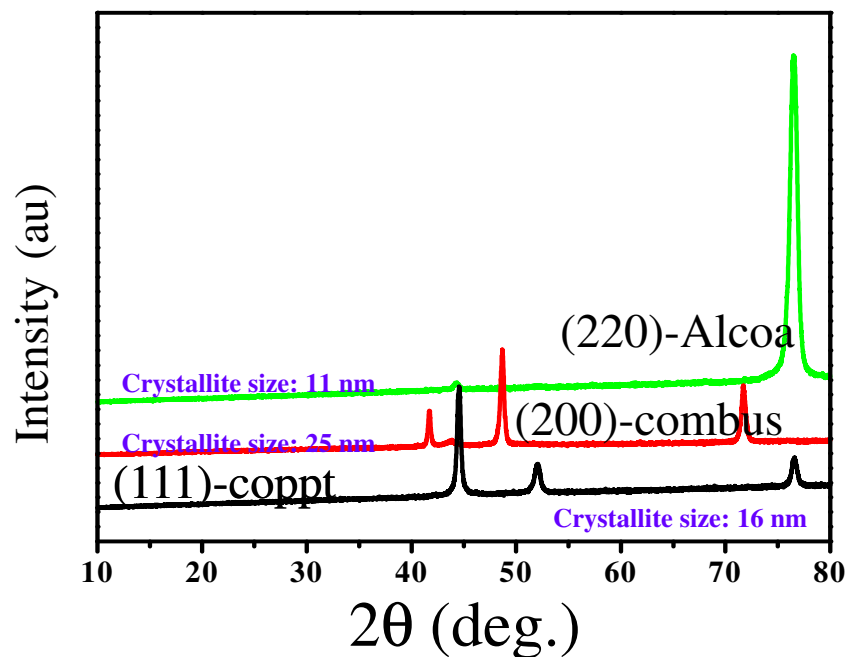
Microhardness ~ 800 HK (50 gF)

**Wear resistance (2 orders of magnitude)**



Coating	Wear rate (mm <sup>3</sup> /Nm)	Average COF
Ni	5.50x10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.78
Ni-SiC	1.35x10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.75
<b>Ni-ZrO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>6.60x10<sup>-7</sup></b>	<b>0.50</b>

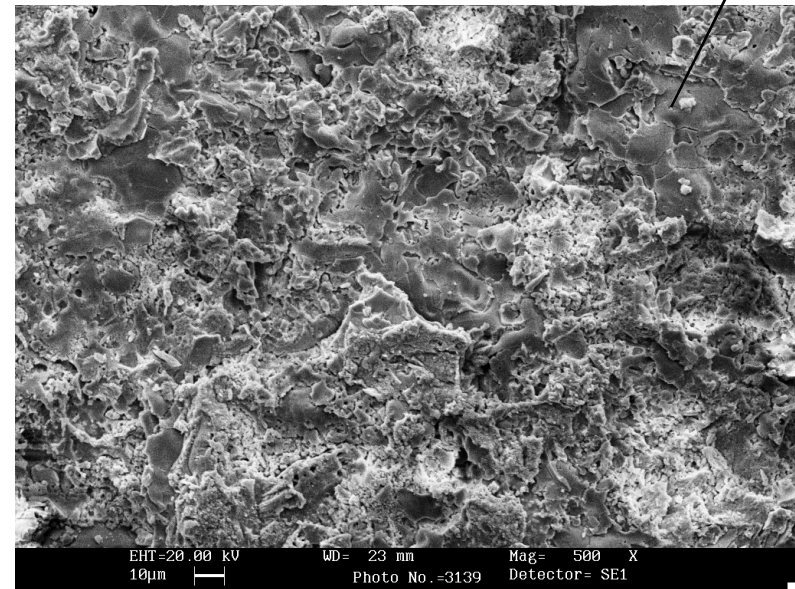
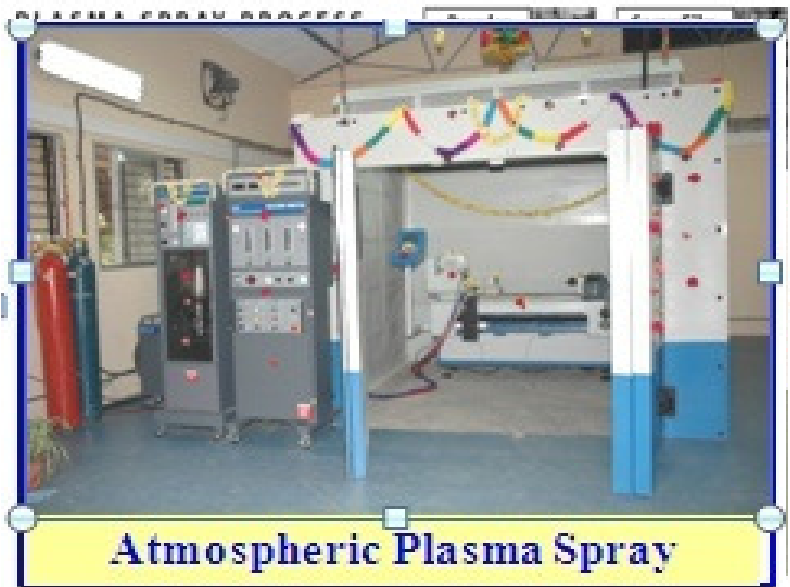
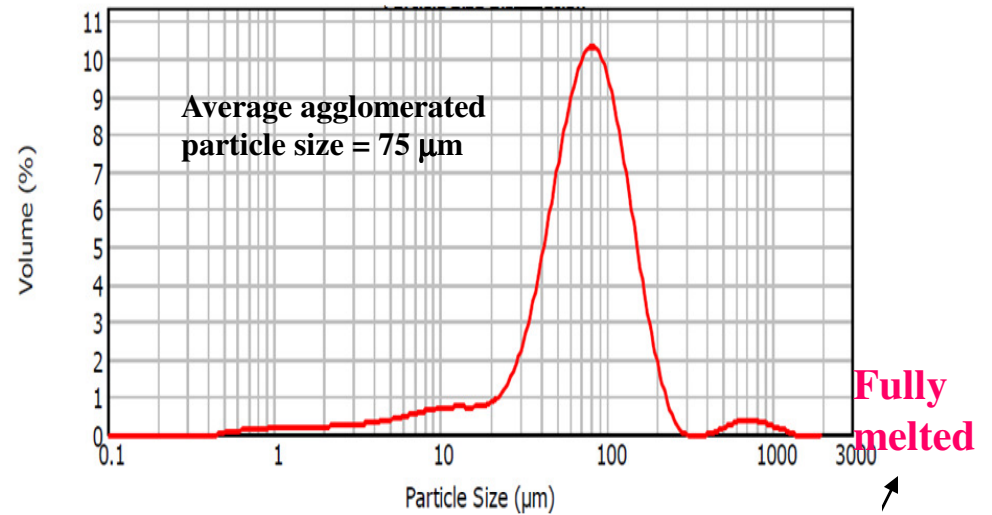
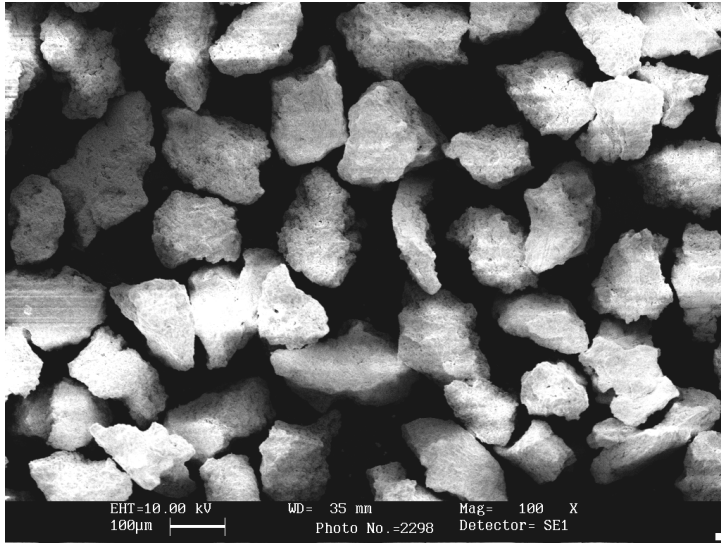
# Ni-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> composite coatings



Sample	$i_{\text{corr}}$ ( $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ )	$E_{\text{corr}}$ (V)	$R_p$ ( $\text{k}\Omega \text{ cm}^2$ )	$R_{\text{coat}}$ ( $\text{k}\Omega \text{ cm}^2$ )	$R_{\text{ct}}$ ( $\text{k}\Omega \text{ cm}^2$ )
Ni	0.6267	-0.451	4.82	4.35	1.92
Ni-Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> - $\alpha$ (SCS)	0.0242	-0.242	92.89	105.6	109.3
Ni-Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> - $\gamma$ Co-ppt	0.0119	-0.184	131.5	155.0	164.5
Ni-Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -Alcoa	0.0839	-0.267	42.2	42.0	46.8

J. Applied Electrochemistry 40 (2010) 2161–2169. J. Applied Electrochemistry 41 (2011) 461–468.

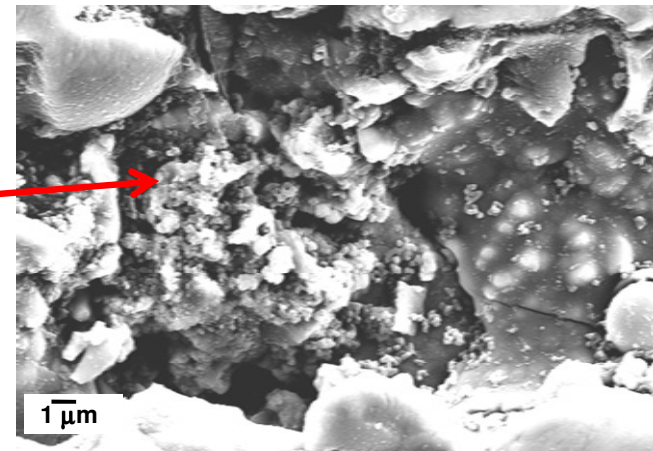
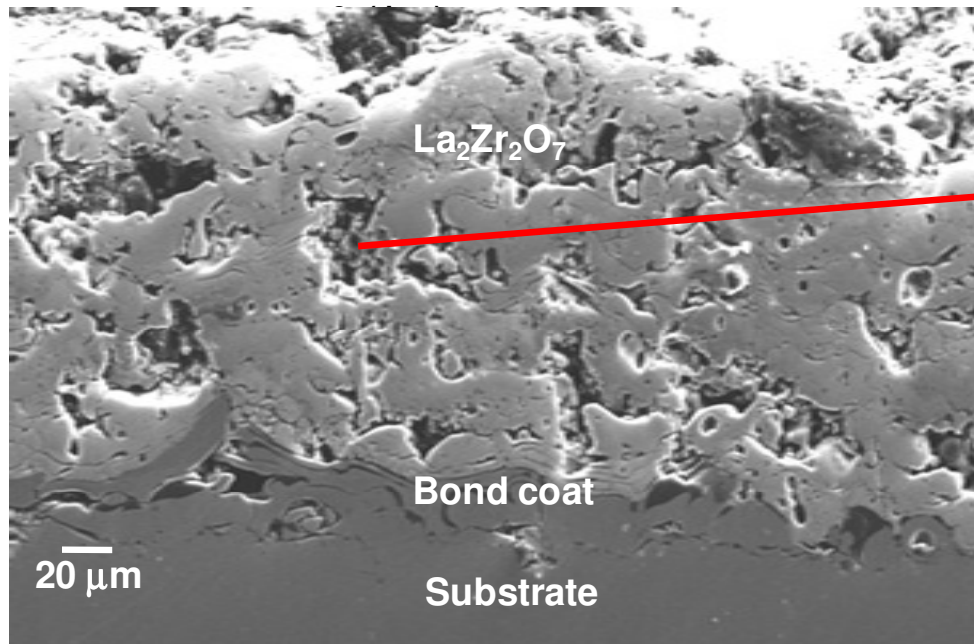
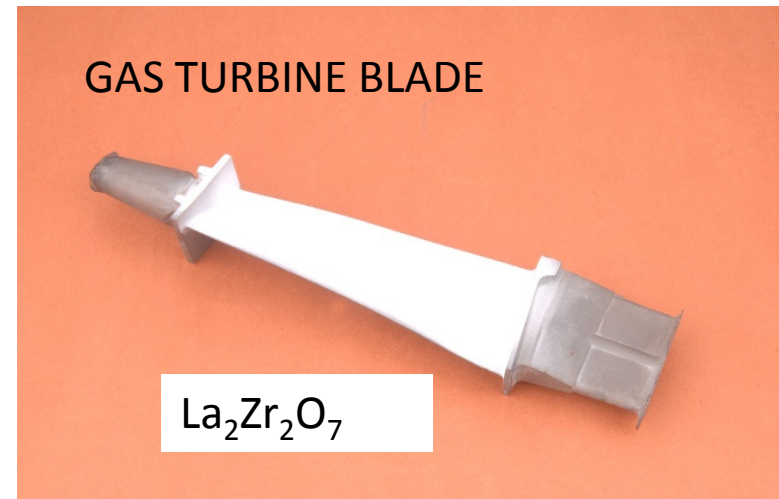
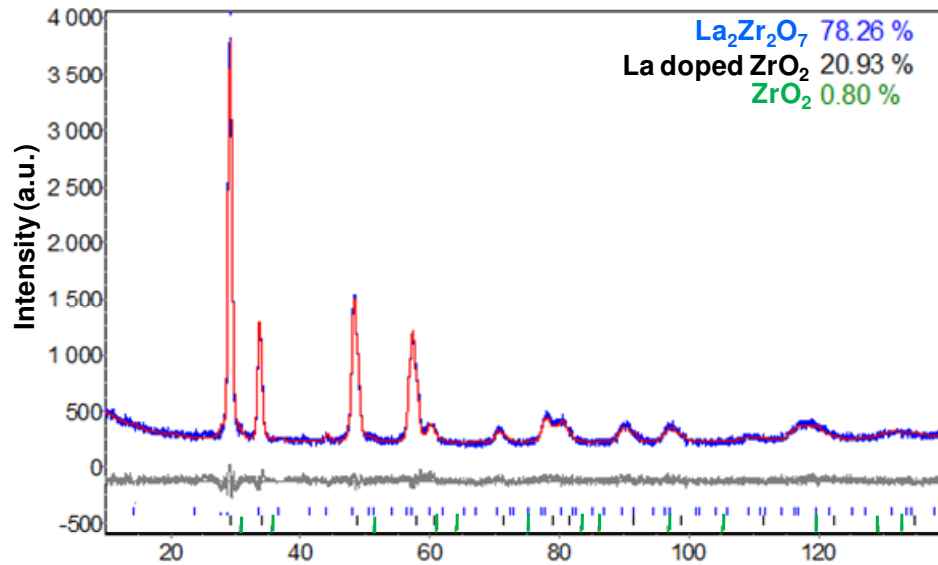
# Plasma sprayable $\text{La}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$ powder for TBC Application



Bimodal distribution



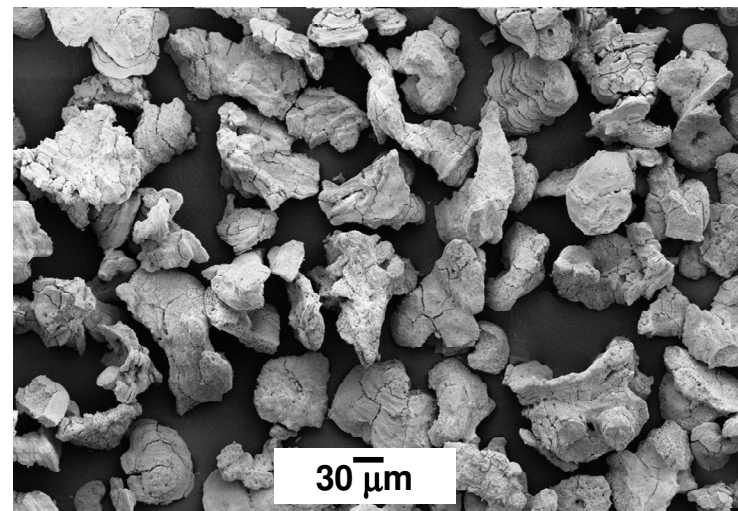
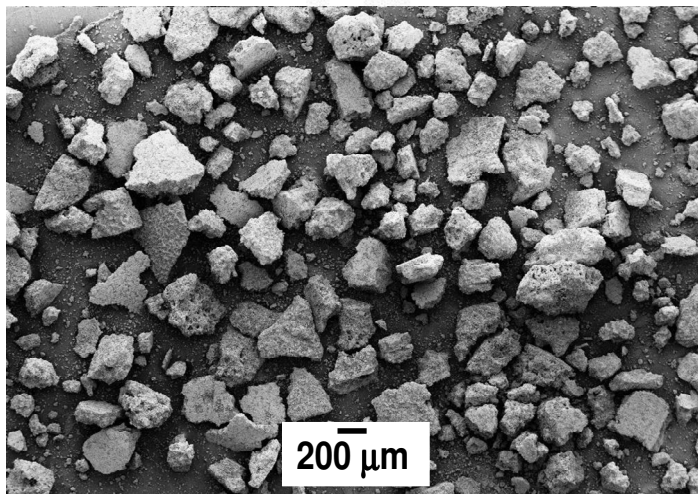
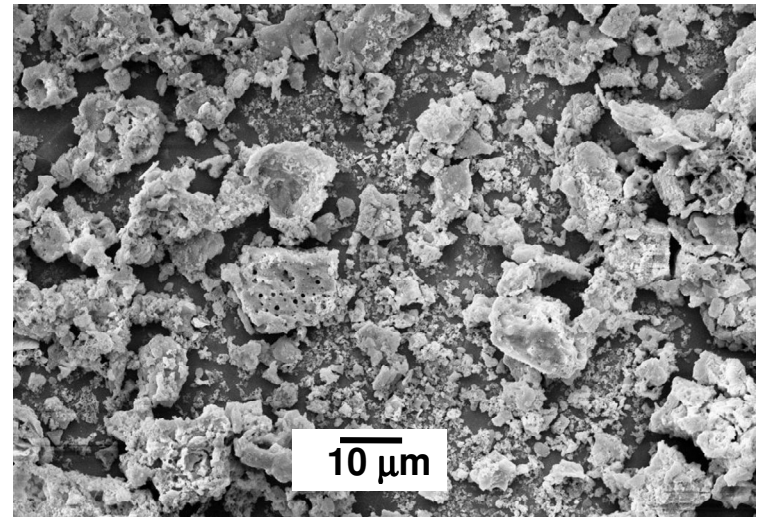
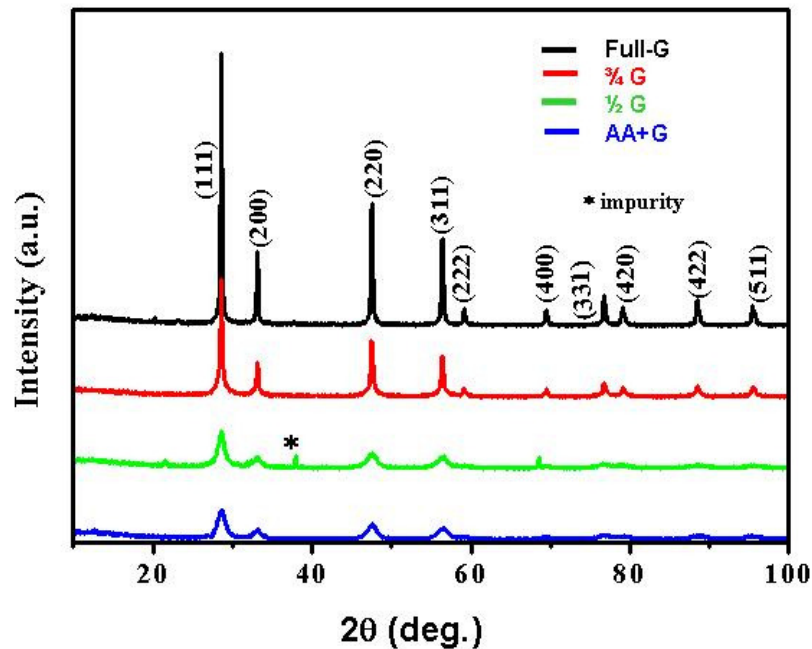
# Properties of $\text{La}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$ Coating



•  $\text{La}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$  coating exhibited a thermal conductivity value of  $1.08 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$  at  $900^\circ\text{C}$

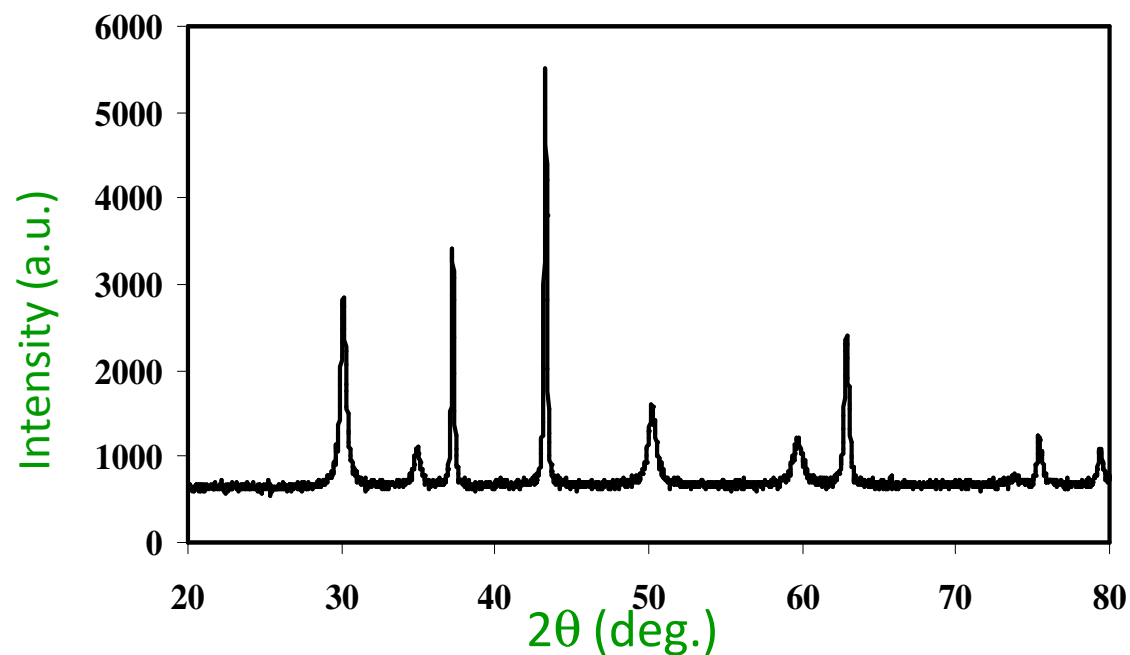
## Solution combustion approach for the preparation of plasma sprayable powders

### • Ceria : interlayer in SOFC



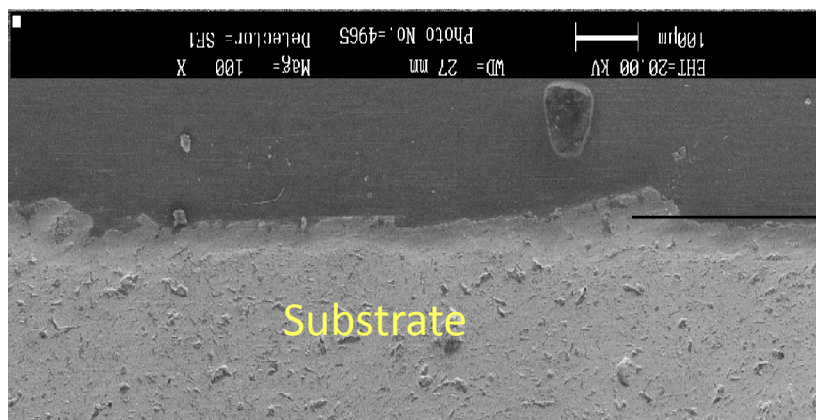


## Plasma sprayable NiO-YSZ anode powder for SOFC



Average agglomerated  
particle size = 10  $\mu\text{m}$

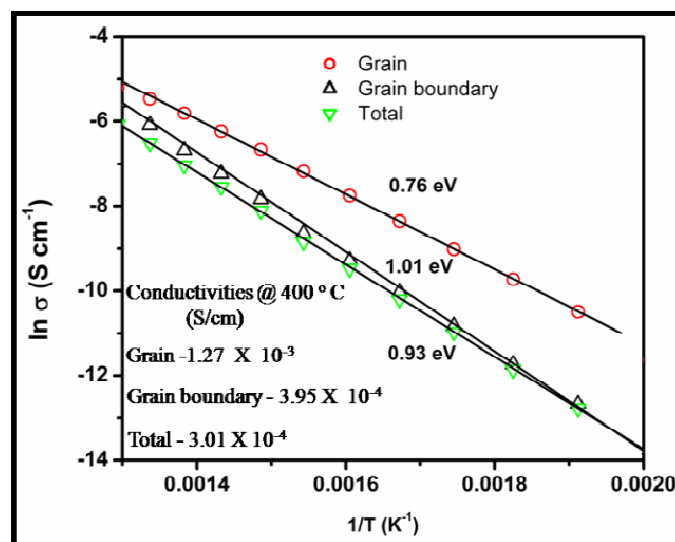
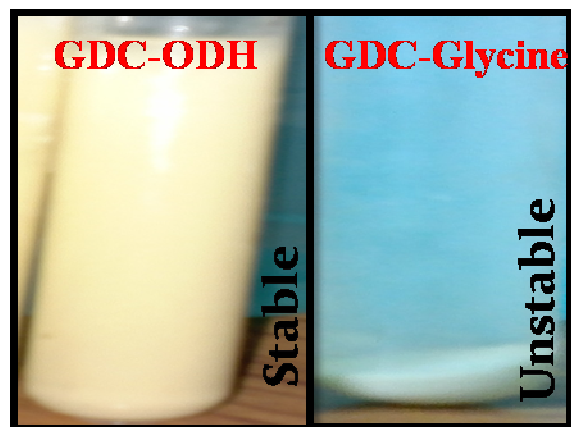
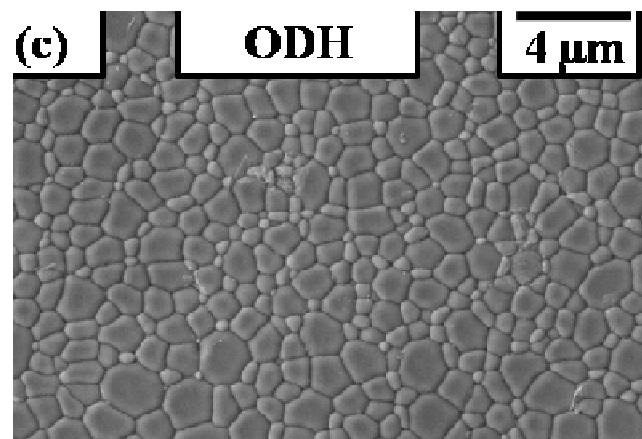
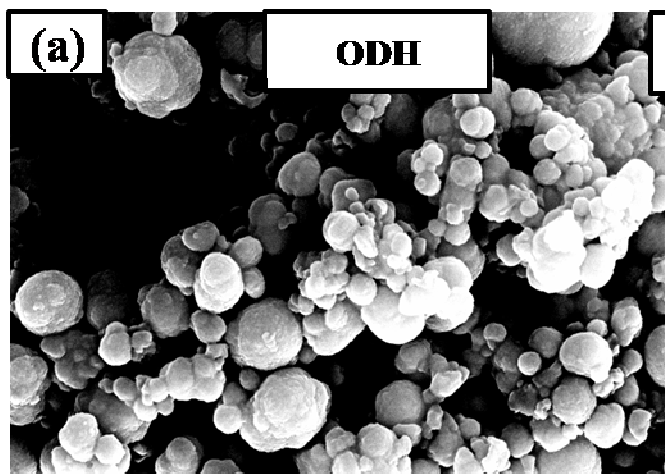
Flowability = 40s/50g



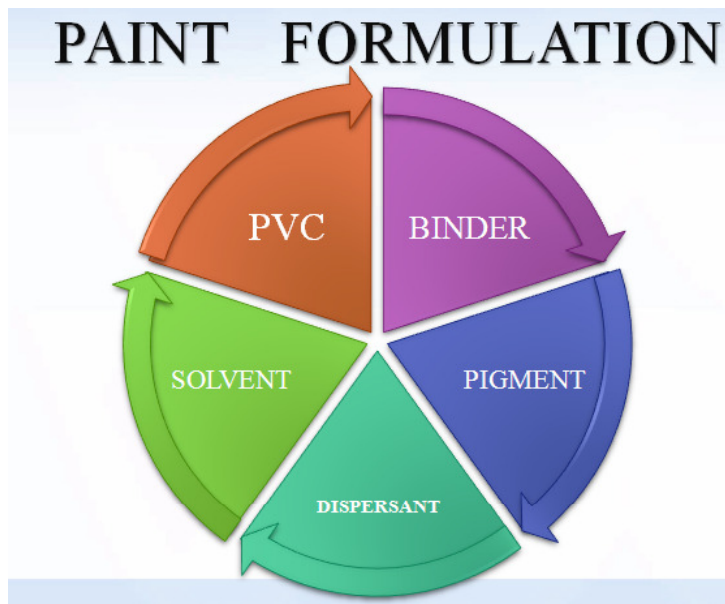
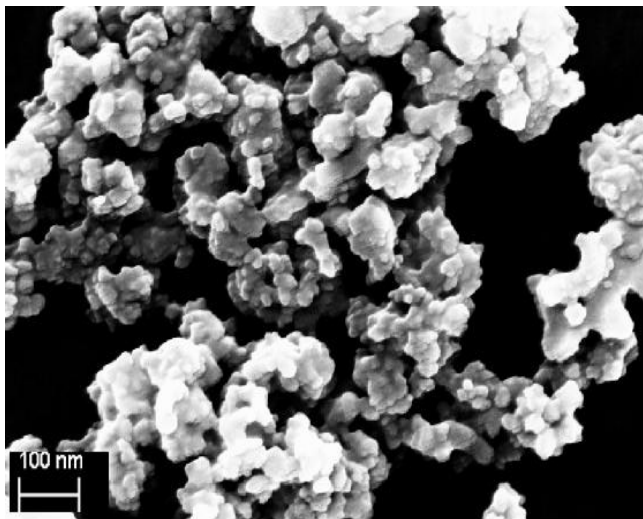
Anode coating

Substrate

## 8 mol% $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ doped ceria for wet-spray & brush painting



# POLYMER BASED SOLAR SELECTIVE PAINT COATING CONTAINING SCS BLACK PIGMENT



## PDMS BASED COATING



### SCS Powder:

$$\alpha = 0.913 \quad \& \quad \varepsilon = 0.41$$

### Commercial Powder:

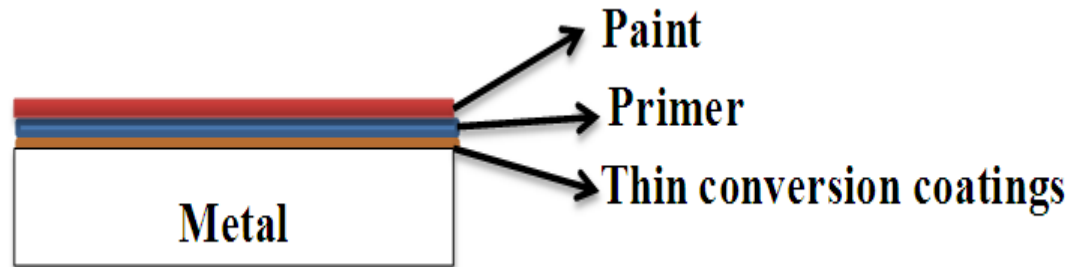
$$\alpha = 0.915 \quad \& \quad \varepsilon = 0.52$$

Ni-Zn coating in  
presence of SCS  
 $\text{ZnAl}_2\text{O}_4$

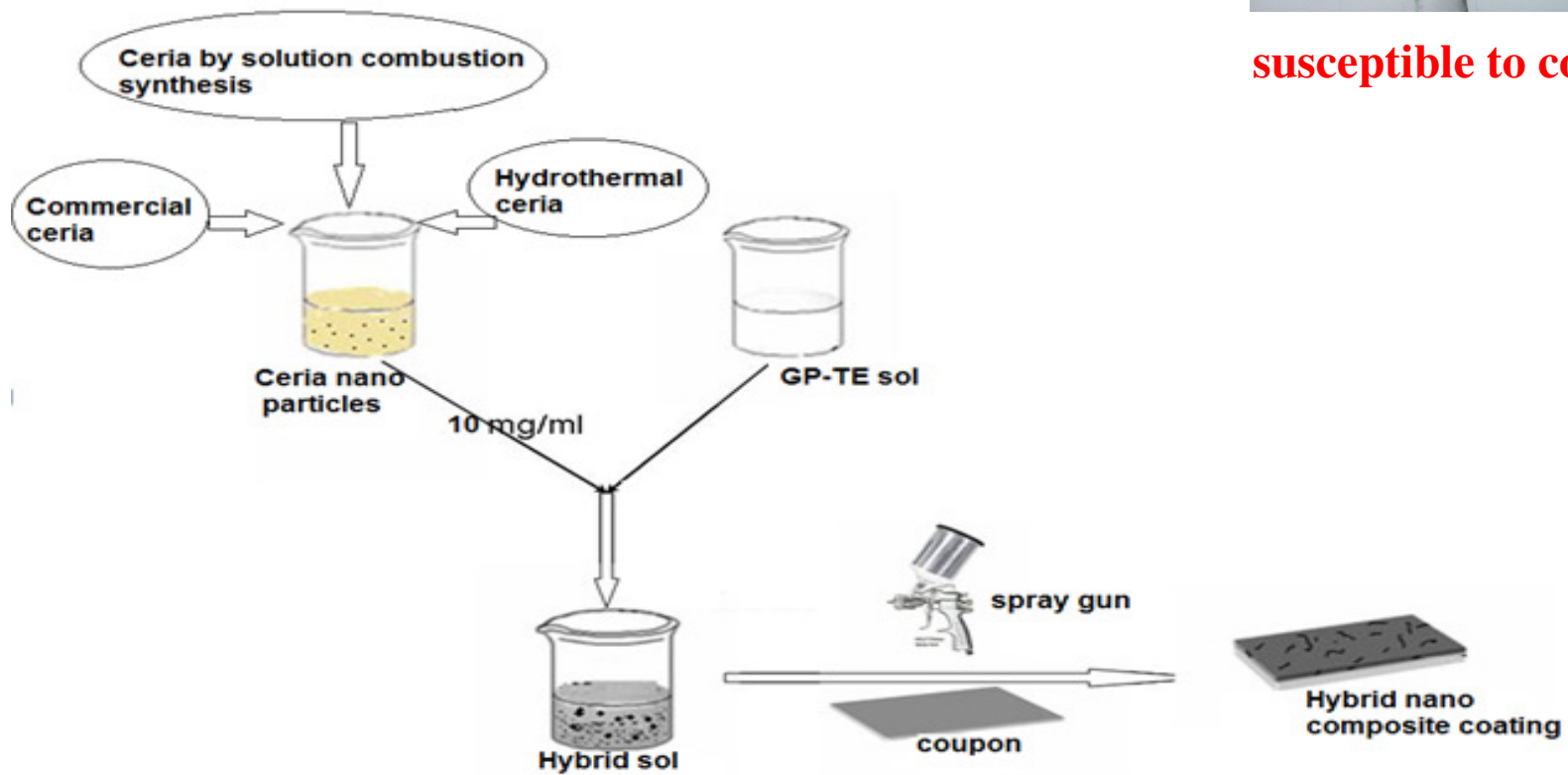


$$\alpha = 0.927 \quad \& \quad \varepsilon = 0.16$$

## Eco-friendly sol-gel based pretreatments for AA2024

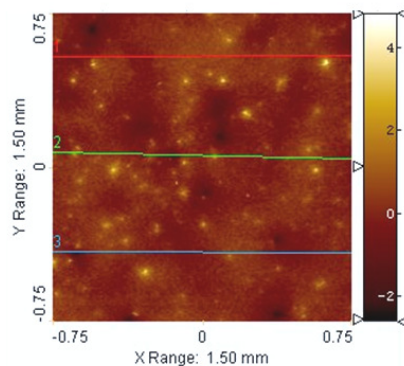
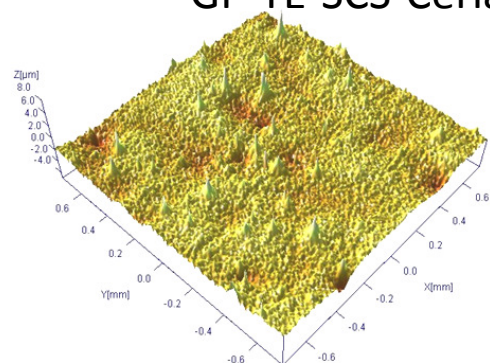


**susceptible to corrosion**

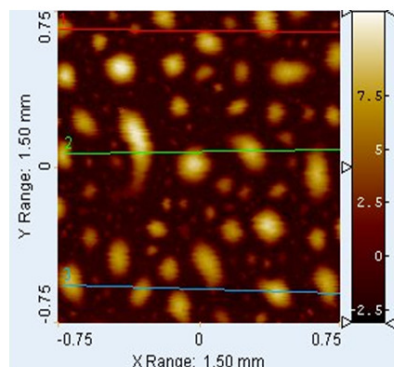
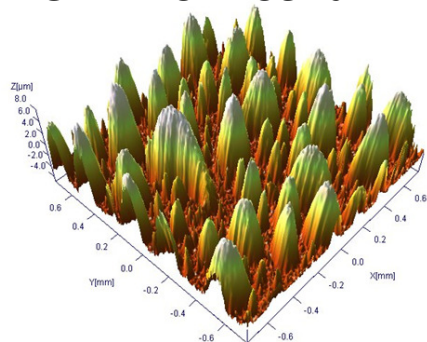




GP-TE-SCS-Ceria



GP-TE-CM-Ceria



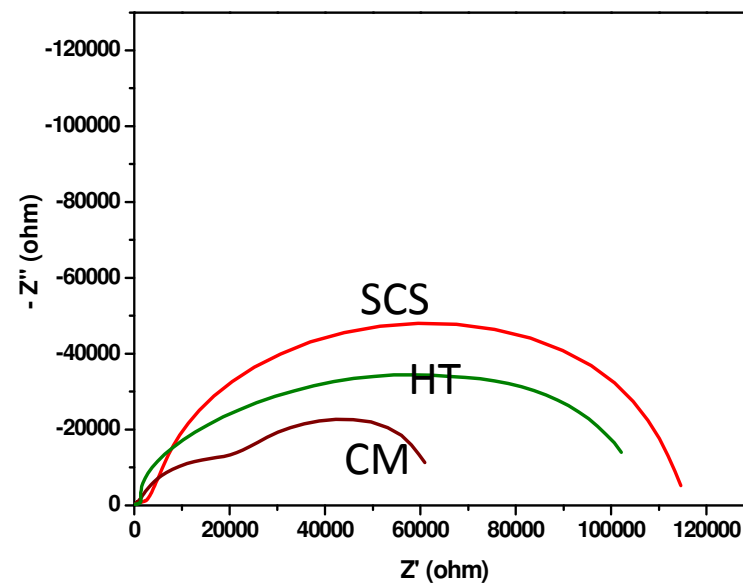
GP-TE-CeO<sub>2</sub>-SCS



GP-TE-CeO<sub>2</sub>-HT



GP-TE-CeO<sub>2</sub>-CM



## CONCLUDING REMARKS

- ✿ Solution combustion method is a versatile method for the preparation of oxide powders
- ✿ Solution combustion synthesized powders can be used in the development of a variety of functional coatings
- ✿ Solution combustion method is a Pandora's box. It is a challenge for researchers to explore it.



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